Ch20: Storms & Weather (20 pts+12 vocab)

# 20A

1- Why does weather change?

3- How does a source region affect a mass of air moving slowly over it?

5- Give the symbol for, describe and identify a source region for the five usual kinds of air masses:

* Continental Arctic
* Continental Polar
* Continental Tropical
* Maritime Polar
* Maritime Tropical

6- What happens when two air masses meet?

9 – Why do thunderstorms often happen in the afternoon?

11- What is a rain shadow?

# 20B

1- List the four types of storms you have studied in this section. Give two things all of these storms have in common.

How does the Doppler radar work?

5- How far away is a lightning flash if it takes 12 seconds to hear the thunder?

6- Where do most of the tornadoes which occur in the world occur?

10- What things cause a hurricane’s winds and energy to diminish over land masses?

# 20C

1- List 3 sources for weather data used by the National Weather Service to develop weather forecasts.

9- How does the reliability of weather forecasts change as the forecast period moves further into the future? Why?

# Review Questions

3- IF a squall line of thunderstorms passed overhead, followed by cool, clear, sunny skies, what probably happened?

4- Explain the orographic effect:

6- What weather conditions produce a cumulonimbus thunderstorm?

# Vocabulary 20 (12 points)

5 Kinds of Air masses: Continental, Maritime; Polar, Arctic, Tropical

Front

Convection

Orographic lifting

Rain shadow

Frontal wedging

Convergence

Hurricane v. Tropical storm

Storm surge

Synoptic weather map

Fujita-Pearson Scale

Saffir-Simpson Scale